The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,810.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Mahogany Trichord Iron Grand Cottage Piano by Hopkinson, nearly new, a first-rate Instrument. Price Rs. 700. Apply to Col. Westropp, 7, Apollo St.

SIGNOR G. INZOLI is prepared to resume his Lessons in Singing and Pianoforte. Address, care of SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY'S Office has been REMOVED to No. 1, Church Gate Street, opposite the Cathedral.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ORIENTAL," 1,480 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander Dickinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st Feb. 1874, at 4 P.M.

February 1874.		March 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves Tuticorin	1
„ Ratnagherry	22	„ Colombo	2
„ Vingorla	22	„ Galle	3
„ Goa	23	„ Negapatam	6
„ Carwar	23	„ Pondicherry	7
„ Mangalore	24	„ Madras	9
„ Cannanore	25	„ Coconada	11
„ Tellicherry	25	„ Visagapatam	12
„ Calicut	26	„ Bimlipatam	12
„ Beypore	26	„ Gopalpore	13
„ Cochin	27	„ False Point	14
„ Alleppi	27	Arrives at CALCUTTA	16

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bushir, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874 at 2 P.M.

Feb. 1874.			Feb. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave BUSREH	4
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Gwadur	18	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	20	„ Bushire	6
„ Bunder Abbas	22	„ Bahrein	6
„ Linga	24	„ Lingah	11
„ Bushire	28	„ Bunder Abbas	13
„ Koweit	28	„ Muscat	10
„ Fao	29	„ Gwadur	17
„ Mahomerah	28	„ Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	March 1	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 13th February 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 20th Feb., 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

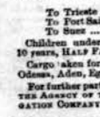
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 892 tons, 70 H.P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, as above, on FRIDAY, the 13th February, 1874.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE well known Passenger Steamer EUROPEAN, E. B. Pennice, Commander, 2,600 Tons, 450 H.P., will sail from Bombay about 5th March.

FIRST-CLASS FARE, Rs. 450.

For Passages only apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship Brokers.

Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Extra Steamer ARETUSA, 1,280 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste, on or about the 28 h February, to be followed by the regular Monthly Steamer CALYPSO, 2,2 4 Tons, to leave on or about the 10th March 1874.

These Steamers have only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage)—

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£12-0
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

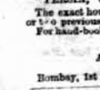
Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 10th February 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 28th, of each month, and BOMBAY on the 1st

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9-10	
Alexandria	29	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	36	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASIA," to sail on SUNDAY, 1st March 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For head-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steam-ship AVA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 16th February, 1874, at 2 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 Tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain W. C. Agnew, will Leave for Malta, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.,

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 9th February 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 24th February 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ZAMBESI, (2,422 Tons and 400 H.P.,) Captain G. F. Cates, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any parcel of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 21st February.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the following Steamers from Bombay, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

DECCAN	3,128 Tons	600 H.P., 2nd	March 1874.
MALWA	2,933 „	450 H.P., 16th	do.
HINDOSTAN	3,113 „	600 H.P., 30th	do.
PEKIN	3,777 „	600 H.P., 13th	April 1874.
MIRZAPORE	3,763 „	600 H.P., 27th	do.

And others to Follow.

PASSAGE MONEY.

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cosens, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 28th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of
Ditto 2nd CLASS..... „ 350 } Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 14TH FEBRUARY.

THE new S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-Class Passengers only.

Average passage 3 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LONDON	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave end of March.)

THE S. S. STRATHCLYDE, C. W. Pearson, Commander, 1,931 Tons, gross, 1,400 H.P., effective, built expressly for the India trade, will sail as above, taking first-class Passengers only at following rates :—

FARE to LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500
Do. SUEZ	„ 300

Exclusive of WINES and LIQUORS, which can be procured on board.

The Vessel has very superior accommodation, and is fitted with Ice-house, Piano, Punkahs, &c., and also carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

The outward passage was accomplished under 31 days, including detention at Malta and in Canal.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, February, 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

C. T. BEARD, No. 29, Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House, Fort.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 P.M., C. T. BEARD will sell by Public Auction, at his Rooms, a lot of furniture, consisting of round, pier, and side-tables, rocking, easy and other chairs, sofa and without spring bottoms, couches, sofas, bedstead with and without curtains and mattress, side board, clothes press, &c.

GLASSWARE—large and small tumblers, vases, lamps, hanging and table for kerosine and oil, pictures of sorts, cottage piano, a small lot of Oilman's stores, jellies, tart fruits, cap rs, tomatoes and peaches, also 12 silver watches to close an account. At 3 P.M., a new bales of piece goods.

ON COMMISSION CARRIAGES.

1 Mail phaeton and 1 brougham by Kesteron, Longacre, London.

1 Double seated phaeton, 1 waggonette and 2 buggies.

JEWELLERY.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold and silver watches, Chin Albert's rings, bracelets, brooches lockets, carrings, &c. Apply to

C. T. BEARD.

Bombay, 12th February 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NUGGUR COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th February, instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Colaba, in the godns of Mucoadum Thacker Valla Lalljee, by order of Marwadee Ramnarr-yen Hurkissen, and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. L. Macnaghten, 50 candies Nuggur cotton, 306 decras of which 138 decras have been surveyed and stamped by Mr. Macnaughten, and the remaining 170 by Messrs. Gendon Tippet and Co.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms :—

20	Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
5	Cases Printed Scarfs
6	„ Prints,
8	„ Muslins,
1	„ Gun Wadding and Cartridge Cases.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHERRY AT THE BONDED WAREHOUSE, FORT.

Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, FRIDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., at the Bonded Warehouse, Fort,

90 cases of very fine Golden Sherry, just imported via Canal by the s.s. Nile.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Apollo Street, No. 13,

A variety of sundry goods, comprising, of playing and visiting cards, boxes of steel pens, table candlesticks with shades, globe, lamps, remnant pieces of Cashmere, stockings, socks, oil carpet, white and coloured bordered handkerchiefs, napkins, towels coloured blankets, from 9 to 12 quarts silk umbrellas, few lots, of oilmanstore, bolts of canvas, portwine in hogshead, pictures of France, namely, Fight for the Standard, Search the Slain, The Highlander's Return and Capture, Before the Battle, Home Treasures, Coming out of the Bath, Going into the Bath, the Picture Book The Sketcher, Blossom, Foot-ball, Fortunate Escape of King William III., Shipwreck, Spring in Switzerland, The Last Night, East Side of the Royal Palace, the Rent Day, &c., bales of brown papers, iron bolts of sizes, &c.

Also grey and coloured piece goods, such as Grey Shirtings, T. Cloth, Madapolams, Jacconets, Scarfs, Dhuties, Chintz, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Jewellery, Gold and Silver, Keyless, Lever, Escapement, Calendar, and Repeater Watches, and Chronometers, Gold Earrings, Lockets, Victoria and Albert Chains, Mother o pearl and other Opera Glasses, Brooches Guard and Finger Rings, Chairs, Blackwood carved furniture, &c., Hummum Street, Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, part of the property of hasleian, Montandon & Co., Watch and Chronometer makers, valuable jewellery, consisting of gold and silver hunting repeaters, keyless and calendar watches, earrings, finger rings set with emeralds, diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold lockets, gold scarf pins, sleeve links, Albert and Victoria chains, mother-of-pearl and other binoculars and field glasses, gold seals and keys chains, dogs, seals, geographical ball, compass hooks, engine, bird, cages, decanters, Lyons, Jockey Club, and furniture, comprising of blackwood carved round table, teapoys, book shelf, luststand, hair sofa couches easy and without arm chairs, trunk with hair, desk's barrelled breech-loader guns, cheval glass, oil paintings in frames, punkahs, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th February 1874.

No. 2, JANUARY 1ST, 1874.

THE NEW QUARTERLY MAGAZINE.

PRICE 2s. 6d.

A SOCIAL AND LITERARY PERIODICAL.

Two Tales of considerable length are begun and ended in each Number.

The Magazine is open to authentic Travel, to Biography, and to Papers on Topics of Social and General Interest.

The *New Quarterly Magazine* contains more printed matter than any published Magazine.

Contents of Number 2.

Travels in Portugal (continued). By John LaTouche.
The Author of "Evelina."
Splendide Mendax : a Novel. By John Dangerfield.
Rare Pottery and Porcelain. By Ludwig Ritter.
Sealy : Sold or and Statesman.
Winter in Madeira.
On the Stage : a Story.
Spiritualism : a Note.

Annual Subscription, free by post, 15s.

London : WARD, LOCK, & TYLER, Warwick House, Paternoster Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GREAT MIKADO JAPANESE TROUPE

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY 1874.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

REDUCED PRICES.

First Class Rs. 2 ; Second Class Re. 1 ; Pit 8 Annas.
CHILDREN HALF PRICE.

Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, 14TH FEB. 1874, A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE

(for Families and Schools)

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THE HON. SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

THE SCHOLARS OF THE PARSEE BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION

Also the Scholars of

SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY'S FINE ARTS ACADEMY

Will be present on this occasion.

Performance to commence at 3 o'clock P.M.

SATURDAY NIGHT, 14TH FEBRUARY, AT 9 O'CLOCK P.M.,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED AND IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY AND HIS FAMILY.

A. FEITEL'SOHN, Proprietor.
W. BURTON, Agent.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.,

SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR

LINCOLN JEFFRIES & Co.'s

Celebrated Sporting Guns and Rifles, and Patent Side Motion Gun.

Also GUNS and RIFLES, by

LEFAUCHEUX OF PARIS,

PIN or CENTRAL FIRE BREECH LOADERS, HOOK or SALOON RIFLES and PISTOLS. MARTINI HENRY RIFLES.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE MAKING MACHINE.

THE Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced *perfect in every respect*. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel.

SMALL Size to make about 2½ lbs. of Ice at each operation .. .. Rs. 147

LARGER Size to make about 5 lbs. of Ice at each operation .. .. Rs. 210

N. B.—Full Instructions are given with each Apparatus.

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO., BOMBAY.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' GAMES.—Intending Subscribers, and those Gentlemen whose Subscriptions have not yet been paid will oblige by forwarding the amounts to the Honorary Secretary, Soldiers' and Sailors' Games, care of Messrs. FRAMJEE, SANDS, & Co., Fort.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

TUESDAY, 24TH FEBRUARY 1874.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. the Hon'ble Sir Philip Edmond Wodehouse, K.C.B.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race.—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Second Race.—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* ships' boats. Starting handicapped.

Third Race.—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts, handicapped.

Fourth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner rigs. Starting handicapped.

Fifth Race.—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter rigs. Starting handicapped.

Sixth Race.—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

Seventh Race.—Rowing Match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than 4 boats to start.

Eighth Race.—For Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling any number of oars not under eight.

Ninth Race.—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Tenth Race.—For all Canoes, not pulling less than four paddles.

Eleventh Race.—Boating Club Race. Course.—Half a mile.

Entries to be made and entrance money paid on or before the 17th February.

For Programmes, containing further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
CALCUTTA.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
AKYAB.	HONGKONG.	
RANGOON.	MANILLA.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS on its HEAD OFFICE and LONDON BANKERS, as well as on the other AGENCIES and BRANCHES ;

NEGOTIATES, and RECEIVES for COLLECTION, BILLS of EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES in the BANK'S own DRAFTS, without charge for Commission ; and CONDUCTS ALL KINDS of General Banking Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. One Lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

Are received at Call and for Fixed Periods, on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

JAMES SIMPSON, Agent in Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

SILVER PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.

PRICE LISTS, WHOLESALE AND GENERAL, FURNISHED ON RECEIPT OF CARD.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.—As a sound and delicate Dinner or Table Wine this holds a very high character. A better Claret for every day use no one would desire.

Per Dozen—Rs. 10.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—Produces a *Claret Cup* which touches perfection. Possesses the aroma without the acrimony of crude spices.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.—A prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ.—A pure Bitter and active Tonic, being Saccharo Chirettine in a liquid form. Now in extensive favour as a *Dinner Bitter* with Sherry.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4-8.

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE, AND STRYCHNIA.—A powerfully stimulating Tonic for adults. Enriches the blood and resuscitates muscular energy.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2 and Rs. 3-8.

CHEMICAL FOOD, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.—Contains Iron and Lime, and is recommended for infantile debility (under medical advice), and for delicate adults.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE contributes more than any other individual luxury to physical comfort in this climate.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A portion of the *recipé* was favoured the preparers by Signor Marras.

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-8, and Rs. 4.

MANILLA CIGARS.—Number Twos ; of exceptionally fine quality.

Per Box of 100—Rs. 7-8.

AKEODERMA.—From its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., it has been aptly called the *Stable, Kennel, and Menagerie Friend.*

Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8. Per Dozen—Rs. 15.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

NOTICE.—The following CONTRACTS, for One Year, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Tanna on 10th March 1874 :—

FERRY CONTRACT.
TOLL CONTRACT.
SAND and STONE CONTRACT.

J. W. ROBERTSON, Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, Belowli, 11th February 1874.

JOURNALISM IN CEYLON.

AN EDITOR is REQUIRED to conduct an established DAILY NEWSPAPER in Colombo. Salary Rs. 10,000 per Annum. Applications by letter, enclosing references, to be forwarded to the Hon. Secretaries, CEYLON TIMES PRESS Co. (Limited), Colombo.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

HOUSES AT MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned has many FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, from this to June. Rents from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000. All applications promptly attended to.

P. MYATT,
The House Agent.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW.

TO LET, TWO BUNGALOWS on Chinchpoogly Hill, commanding the most splendid view and in excellent order. Rent Cheap. The large house on Parell Hill lately vacated by Captain Henry. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

No. 22, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

BLONDIN,

THE HERO OF NIAGARA,

WILL GIVE HIS FIRST GRAND

HIGH-ROPE PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY 1874,

In his GIGANTIC ARENA on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

The Arena will be opened at 3 P.M.

Performance commence precisely at 4-30 P.M.

Carriages ordered to take up at 5-45 P.M.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 3
First Class Promenade	„ 2
Second Class Promenade	„ 1

Children under 10 years half-price.

All Class Tickets to be had in advance on application at the Esplanade Hotel.

Efficient Police will guard the ground.

NO SMOKING ALLOWED—NO RE-ADMISSION.

The Town Band, numbering 30 Performers, will be in attendance.

All Letters or Communications to be addressed to C. P. NIAND, Secretary, Esplanade Hotel.

By Order,
Le CHEVALIER BLONDIN.
Under Secretary, H. P. LYONS,
O. LAW. Agent.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 17TH FEB. 1874.

The overflowing attendances which greeted that popular Artiste,

GRACE EGERTON,

(MRS. GEO. CASE,)

At the Grant Grant Road Theatre in December last, and the general desire expressed that she should appear once more previous to her final Farewell and Departure for Australia, has induced her to arrange a return and flying visit, and with much gratification announces her reappearance on the above Evening, on which occasion she will present an attractive and combined Programme.

GRACE EGERTON

feels assured that her kind Bombay Friends will be glad to hear that since her departure from amongst them she has been received every where in st enthusiastically, and by crowded attendances ; her performances in Calcutta were specially successful, and she had the honour of receiving the

PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY

THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD NORTHBROOK, G.M.S.I.

THE REDUCED PRICES,

That met with so much appreciation at the Farewell Entertainment given by Grace Egerton in December, will be adhered to on this occasion :—Dress Circle Rs. 3 ; Stalls Rs. 2 ; Gallery Re. 1 ; Pit 8 annas.

Dress Circle Tickets may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD ALBERT SASSOON and Mr. EZRA MEYER MOSES are authorized to SIGN our FIRM from THIS DATE.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1874.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th February 1874, the following VESSELS, as they stand on the day of SALE :—

H. M.'s Iron Paddle Steam Tug SCINDE, burthen in Tons 498 53/94 Builder's Measurement, 140 Horse Power nominal, with tubular Boilers and a pair of Oscillating Condensing Engines, with feathering floats by Messrs. Boulton and Watt of Birmingham, length on deck 164 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 23 feet, breadth of paddle boxes 39 feet and 11 inches, and depth in hold 12 feet and 1 inch, built by M. Pearse & Co., of Durham, in 1862.

H. M.'s Schooner FANNY, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 103 80/94, length between the perpendiculars 76 feet and 2 inches, breadth extreme 17 feet and 3 inches, and depth in hold 8 feet and 2½ inches, built in Surat in March 1856. She is coppered and fastened with copper and iron fastening.

H. M.'s Schooner GEORGIANA, with Awnings, Anchors, Cables, Sails, &c., burthen in Tons 90, length between the perpendiculars 72 feet, length on upper deck 75 feet and 3 inches, breadth extreme 16 feet and 1 6 inches, breadth moulded 16 feet, and depth in hold 7 feet and 6 inches, built in Bombay in 1856-57. She is coppered and copper fastened as high as the copper line, above copper line she is fastened with iron.

The Schooner FANNY and GEORGIANA are now in Dock, and can be examined on communication with the Master Builder of the Dockyard at any time.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of these Vessels will not be considered at all until the acceptance of the offers are sanctioned by Government, a Deposit of 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of Sale and the remainder to be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offers by Government, otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and the Vessels resold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 15th January 1874.

NOTICE.

WISHING TO LIQUIDATE our BUSINESS by the month of May next, we have priced all our Articles for Sale at Cost Price.

We shall, therefore, be losing all Customs, Forwarding, and Insurance Charges, and will simply add to the cost of our Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery the difference of the Exchange. We shall be thankful to those persons who owe us money if they would kindly send us the amount of their Accounts as soon as possible.

Also Customers who have entrusted us with Watches, Jewellery, &c., for repairs, making arrangements to claim their property before the 1st of May next.

CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.

Bombay, Feb. 9, 1874.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BINOCULAR FIELD & RACE GLASSES.

THE "MARINE" Binocular Glass, jointed to suit any sight, each glass has twelve Achromatic Lenses. Metal frames and eye pieces, covered with leather, in strong leather sling case.

LARGE SIZE	Cash Rs. 28

The "UNIVERSAL" Binocular, with three transposing sights, "Theatre," "Field," "Marine," moveable sun shades, Metal Frame and eye pieces, compound Achromatic Lenses in leather sling cases.

Large size	Cash Rs. 35

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

EXCHANGE on London has not altered during the day, and business either for this mail or for forward has been limited.

Government Securities are unchanged in values, and with little enquiry.

Government Securities are very quiet.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 11⅞d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 11¾d. to 8/16d.
Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 10¾d.
Documents, 6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Documents, 3 do.	1s. 11⅝d.
Credit Bills, 6 do.	1s. 11⅛d.
Credit, 3 do.	1s. 11⅛d.

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight	98
Do. demand	99 13/16
On Madras 30 days' sight	99½
Do. demand	per
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	218 to 219.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	107
Four & half per cent.	102
Four per cent.	101½
Four and half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	103
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 year's Debenture Loans	103½
10 year's do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117 per Bond	111

Rate of Discount at New Bank of Bombay—	
Loans on Government Paper on demand	2 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. to 3 months'	9 ,,
Do. on Merchandise	11 ,,
Cash Credit do. to 3 months'	10 ,,
Bank Bills	9 ,,
Mercantile Paper	12 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-9
Carolus	,, 190
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 214½
Bar Silver	,, 105½
Gold Lea	,, 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	,, 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	,, 16-14

FREIGHT REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING.

LITTLE enquiry for steamer freight; rates £2-12-6 to £2-13-9, almost nominal. Sail for ready cargo dull at our quotations. Time good demand, Norval, iron, can, colling date 15th May, partly relet at £2-13-9. The Bride of Lorne, 1,340 tons, to arrive from Aden, chartered by European firm at £2-10-0, cancelling date 10th June. It is reported that several large ships on the way or at the Mauritius have received orders to proceed to Bombay.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 12s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.
	Myrabolams	£1 15s. 0d.
	Oil or bds	£0 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	£2 17s 6d to £3 0s. 0d.
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 0s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 0s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat, Seeds, Cotton	£2 12s. 9d.
		£2 12s. 9d.
		£2 12s. 9d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 8 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

MARKET dull and declining for Spinning, Bank of Bombay, and Land shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
22,000	1,000	all	7½ p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	735
10,000	500	125	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res.issue	261½
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,140
13,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	127
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

----	£20	21 8-20	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	232
----	£20	10 9-10	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	136
----	£20	43 1-20	do.	Ditto	
----	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
----	£18	19 5-10	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land C	1,325
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Fenre Land & PierCo. Ld.	108
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	360

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
200	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
150	12,000	1,200	100pc.	Apollo Press Co.	5,500
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200pc.	Bombay Press Co.	900
200	500	all	400 p.c.	Do New	200
350	1,000	1,000	100 pc.	Broach Cotton Co	500
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,000	all	60	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
250	2,000	all	250pc.	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	3,000	all	500	Fort Press Co.	4,200
200	2,000	1,850	75 p.c.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	430
100	1,000	all	70 p.c.	French Press Co	625
250	5,000	1,460	75 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	750
200	400	350	60 pc.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	545
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld.	1,800
100	2,500	750	125 p.c.	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	...	Samoon's Press Co.	900 to 1000
600	800	750	130 pc.	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,100
37	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	350	all	90 pc.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
450	1,000	all	80 pc*	Volkart United Press Co.	950

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½ p.c.	Alexandra Spinning	1,515
800	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,770
300	2,000	all	...	Bhowanygur M. & F. Co	1,975
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,220
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	250
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,600
750	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all	...	Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,290
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,330
900	1,000	812	100p.c.	Morarjee Spinning	1,310
200	2,500	all	150p.c.	Oriental	3,900
800	2,500	400	200p.c.	Royal	2,250
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,750

* For share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

----	2,500	1,500	135p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,350
1,000	50	al	4½p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 pc.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	8½ pc.	Mechanics' Build'g Co.	26
----	500	all	45 pc.	Treacher & Co	395
----	250	all	40 pc.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	50

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
----	25	19½	...	Bank of China
----	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank
----	...	...	...	East India Bank
----	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
----	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.

The business done yesterday in Piece Goods has been somewhat larger than we have had to report for a few days back, but prices show no change whatever. As yet there is a very poor demand for up-country markets, and there seems to be no probability of an improvement as long as money remains in its present state of scarcity. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

2,500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lbs. at Rs. 3 12 0
1,250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 3 13 0
1,250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 ,, at ,, 3 14 0
2,500	,,	,, ,,	fine 40 ,, 39 ,, 8½ ,, at ,, 5 5 0
500	,,	,, ,,	fine 45 ,, 39 ,, 9 ,, at ,, 6 3 6

COTTON, &c.

REUTER'S of the 11th instant, reports the Liverpool Market as closing with a hardening tendency, and Surats are said to be quiet but steady. With the exception of an improvement of 1/16d. in Dholleras and Oomrawuttee, which are respectively quoted at 5 1/16d. and 5 4/16d. per lb., there has been no change in our yesterday's quotations. Hingunghaut is quoted at 6¾d. per lb., Orleans at 8 5/16d., and Mid Uplands at 16 cents. Sales are given at 15,000 bales, out of which 5,500 are Surats, and of which 2,000 are on account of speculation and for exports. The receipts at U. S ports have fallen off to 18,000 bales, and those at Liverpool are only 7,000. Piece Goods continue very quiet, and prices show a tendency in favour of buyers. Coffee is reported to be firm, and we have to report a further advance of 7d. in the price of M. P. Ceylon, which now fetches Rs. 136. Good ordinary native and Mysore Coffee have undergone no change. Calcutta Linseed and Rapeseed show no change, nor have we any to report in Cochin and Ceylon Cocoanut Oil. The price of Bar Silver is unaltered, being quoted at 58¼d. per oz. From Calcutta we have received telegrams up to the 11th instant, when the prices of Government paper show a decline of ¼ to ½ per cent, particularly in 4½ and 5½ per cents. Future sand at Rs. 101¾, Fours and half at Rs. 102¼, and Fives and half at Rs. 106¾.

The market for Piece Goods remains quiet, with little enquiry, and prices have undergone no alteration. We have to report an advance of 1/16d. on the rate of 6 months' sight Bank Bills, which on the day stood at 1s. 11 5/16d. Rice is reported rather quiter. National Bank's shares are quoted at 121, there being a fall of 3 per share. The Cotton market here has been steady, and prices show little or no change. There was a good demand on European account, and consequently purchases during the day amounted to about 1,800 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

New Oomrawuttee	Rs.	182-183
,, Akote	,,	184-185
,, Broach M. G.	,,	193-194
,, Hinguughaut	,,	204-205
,, Dhollerah (April delivery)	,,	173-175
Old Dhollera	,,	145-150
,, Sawginned	,,	165-167
,, Vingoria	,,	145-152

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

175	candies	New Barsee	at	Rs.	170-77
25	,,	,, Khandeish	at	,,	156-60
50	,,	,,	at	,,	159
275	,,	,, Verawul, 15 days	at	,,	161½-64
6	,,	,,	at	,,	163½
50	,,	,, Karanjo	at	,,	177
100	,,	,, Broach M. G., March	at	,,	194½
200	,,	,, ,, ,,	at	,,	194
10	,,	,, Nuggur	at	,,	172
100	,,	,, Julgaum	at	,,	160-66
40	,,	,,	at	,,	176-77
25	,,	,, Sheagaum	at	,,	183
25	,,	,, ,,	at	,,	183½
25	,,	,, ,,	at	,,	183
8	,,	,, Dhollerah	at	,,	175½
75	,,	Old ,,	at	,,	140-45

YARNS.

No sales.

METALS.

No sales.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Ch'ch, Feb. 8.
12	H M S Serapis	Bickford	P'mouth, Jan. 8.
	Gwalior	Hazelwood	Suez, Jan. 31.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
12	Oorun (s)	Nacoda	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Ship Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong, to Liverpool. Brig Leticia Nacoda, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
7 Fitzpatrick (s) ..... Humphries ..... Rangoon, Jan. 23.
Gilbert Thompson ..... Hutchison ..... Live pool. Sept. 6.
Mysore ..... Overton ..... London, Oct. 27.
Berlin ..... Smale ..... Plymouth, Oct. 7.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.
9 Calcutta ..... London.
10 Kingdom of Fife ..... London.

DEPARTURE.

Feb.
9 Assyria ..... Calcutta.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1931 Accrington, Christie—Framjee, Sands & Co.
1300 Amyone, Murphy—Volkart Brothers.
1179 Beaun Uamha, Mccann—Ewart, Latham & Co.
952 Benton, Elliott—Lyon & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Gibbs—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1002 Contest, Carruthers—The Captain.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—The Captain.
814 Flora, Cameron—M. Nusserwanjee.
928 Gad's Hill, Kelly—The Captain.
1766 Mistress of the Seas, Armstrong—Lawrence & Co.
1091 Norah Greame, Cape—Edward Bates & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Goldsworthy—Ritchie, Stuart, & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

1218 Lydia Skolfield, Forsyth—Farnham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

695 Sepia, Connell—Peel, Cassels & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1319 Cavour, Evans—Lawrence & Co.
1462 Inspector, Thomas—The Captain.

FOR PENANG.

934 St. Bernard, Jourdien—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR FALSE POINT VIA COCHIN.

440 Evangeline, Adams—The Captain.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1239 Lady Egedia, Richards—The Captain.

FOR MUSCAT.

264 Sirius, Garre—Hajee Adam Sedick.

NOT FIXED.

949 Alabama, Weir—S. A. Essoobhoy.
1088 Alexander McNeile, Stocyr—The Captain.
1391 Canuce, Mathews—W. Nicol & Co.
1245 Cashmere, Mayes—Lawrence & Co.
464 Cresswell, White—Remington & Co.
926 Decide, Hyssens—H. A. Sedick.
1515 Indian Empire, Blackwood—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
766 J. P. Smith, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
497 Jouveile, Se gnen, Hajee Salen Seedeck.
394 Michel Chevelier, Tatard—Hajee Salley Mahomed Purtia.
890 Nimrod, Crocker—The Captain.
1307 Prince Leopold, Moore—The Captain.
1239 Prince Victor, Baillon—The Captain.
1328 Prospiro, Wilmarth—The Captain.
698 Schah Jehan, Freebody.
702 Sultana, Seals—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
566 Taranaki, Phillips—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
699 Zephyrus, Daniels—The Captain.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND MAIL STEAMER.

1728 Venetia, Argove—P. & O. Co.

FOR LONDON.

1069 Massilia, Anderson—P. & O. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1375 Menzaleb, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
1338 Rinaldo, Newmann—W. Nicol & Co.
865 Stephenson, Foster—W. Nicol & Co.
1412 Tiber, Clarke—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR MARSEILLES.

811 Arch Druid, Thomson—Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

696 Corinne, Dryden—W. and A. Graham & Co.

FOR CHINA, &c.

2000 Colombian, Stead—P. & O. Co.

NOT FIXED.

954 Aristocrat, Bowick—Alsen, Riebe, & Co.
1708 Ava, Starrar—B. I. S. N. Co.
1232 Baroda, Almond—P. & O. Co.
852 Dane, Thopson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1266 Glengyle, Gullens—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
795 Hylton Castle—Armstrong—The Captain.
1762 Lomnardy, Gilson—P. & O. Co.
369 Malacca, James—B. I. S. N. Co.
1440 Timor, Brown—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1410 Trent, Dumbrick—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
873 Tynemouth Castle, Wood—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

FOR MAURITIUS.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.

FOR COLSAGARPATAM & TUTICORIN.

105 M. Cadur Hydroos, Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James, R. N.
300 Clyde (ordinary).
472 Dagmar, Steam Tug, Downing.
237 Magdala, Palmer, R. N.
4414 Malabar, Sullivan.—Troop ship
303 May Frere, Guiterie.
4414 Serapis, Bickford —Troop ship.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS—FEBRUARY 10th.

Watts, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona,

FEBRUARY 11.

Allan, Major, 41st Regiment, on leave, from Deolalee.
Unwin, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Bareilly.
Cox, Colonel, Madras Native Infantry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Curran, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Poona.
Goodfellow, Lieut Colonel, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Poona.
Ponsonby, Lieut, 40th Regiment, to join, from England.
Blair, Lieutenant Colonel, 2nd Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
White, Surgeon, Army Medical Department, on duty, from Agra.

FEBRUARY 12.

Taylor, Major, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.
Alexander, Colonel, 1st Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, from Cawnpore.
Brougham, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Department, from Darjeeling.

DEPARTURES—FEBRUARY 11.

Senior, Captain and Pay Master, Bengal 8th Regiment, on duty, to Chukratta.

FEBRUARY 12.

Toller, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on leave, to Kirkee
Whitta, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Beatty, Surgeon Major, 11th Hussars, on duty, to Allahabad.
Wallis, Surgeon, Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Whylock, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty to Allahabad.
Barnwall, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.
Gardiner, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army Medical Department, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, January 29.*)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut Col, from the date specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major John James Eder, S C, 29th Jan 1874.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, after he 17th March 1874 :—

Col W S Jones, S C, Cantonment Mag, Ahmednuggur.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs W Forbeous and A Clarke Jervoise respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Political Agent for the Narookote State, in the Panch Mahals, on the 29th ultimo.

Mr. J. B. Peile and Col W W Anderson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Political Agent in Kattywar on the 30th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt Denvers Smith to be Supt of the Tanna Jail.

Mr W H Newnham, Judge and Session Judge of Ahmedabad, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from the 6th April next.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment, by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature, of Mr Edward Cordeaux, C S, to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr John Jardine on privilege leave, or until further orders. Mr Cordeaux received charge of the above Office on the 11th instant.

Mr. J O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay and Govt Professor of Law, has been granted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of seven months' furlough.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr T Bosanquet, Colr of Sholapore, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months, from such date as he may avail himself of it in March next.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev R Rasun, M A, has been granted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India an extension of leave for four months on medical certificate.

The Rev C T Wilson, M A, Chaplain of Aden, is allowed furlough to Europe for 2 years, on medical certificate, from the 19th Jan last.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E L Pryce to the Acting Third Officer of H M's Steamer Dalhousie, and to join that vessel on its returning from Aden.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 11th February, 1874.

Under instructions from India Head Quarters Lieut Col C McW Mercer, at present attached to the 9th Bgde, is directed to join the 11th Bgde R Aion its arrival in Bombay and proceed for duty to Allahabad.

Lieut Col G E Thomas, S C, is placed on general duty, Belgaum.

In continuation of G O C No 38, 17th ultimo, and No — 7th instant, the undermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the troops proceeding to England in H M's Indian Troopship, Malabar, on the 14th instant :—

Surgn Maj W Haward to embark at Aden.
Surgn G Barker.
Surgn G H re.

The undermentioned Medical Officer accompanying the 41st Foot to Aden will also be available for duty with troops in the Malabar as far as that port :—

Surgn Maj C Martin.
Surgn M Gallwey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail. closes.		Afternoon packet.
United Kingdom	Feb. 16	5-30 P.M.	...	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 13	11 A.M.	...	12 A.M.
Australian	Mar. 7	4-30 P.M.	...	No after packet
China	Feb. 24	4-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 16	5-30 P.M.	...	6 30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday during the fair season, and on Friday during the monsoon.

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M. Letters presented for registration will be received between 2 and 4 P.M. on payment of an additional fee of 2 annas on each letter. The additional fee to be paid in stamps affixed to such letters.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 P.M. to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of Eight Annas. All others will be refused.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas, Pies.	Revised Rate per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9 4	9 0

The next Overland Mail Steamer will leave Bombay as under :—
7 P.M.
Monday ..... Feb. 16.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served, through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi optional and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless speially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follow :—
4 P.M.
Tuesday ..... Feb. 24

Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the respective days.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The next Australian Mail will leave as under :—
Saturday ..... Mar. 7

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS MAILS.

Mauritius and Reunion Mails via Aden will be despatched with the Homeward Overland Mails leaving Bombay on the following dates :—

Regular date.	*Supplemental date.*
Monday ..... Feb. 16	Monday ..... Feb. 23

It is not certain that the Supplemental Mails will catch the Steamer to Mauritius and Reunion, but they may.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

Kurrachee and Persian Gulf steamers will leave as under :—
Friday ..... †Feb. 13 | Friday ..... Feb. 20.

† Persian Gulf steamer.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 11 A.M. at the G. P. O., and late fee letters up to 1-30 on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 12th February and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters, &c.	At General Post Office. After-Packet.	At Branch Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Mummar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-30 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	1-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapooley, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	.....	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch, by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

LETTERS.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day : at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The inland post goes out at 8 A.M., for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar and Central Provinces, Punjaub, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal, and at 9 o'clock on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona the Deccan, southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra portage, up till 6-30 P.M. at Apollo under Postage on inland lett rs not exceeding 2 tolahs 2 annas, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas. On foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Rs. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 4 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for Cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c. &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ... Re. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than ONE RUPEE, and payment must in all cases be made in CASH.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are
Messrs. P. OSIR and SONS ..... Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. ..... Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. ..... Deccan Hall, Secundarabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

I HEREBY give NOTICE, that by desire of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP E. WODEHOUSE, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS will be HELD in the TOWN HALL on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst., at 4 P.M., to OPEN a SUBSCRIPTION LIST for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by FAMINE in BENGAL.

His Excellency the Governor will preside.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

FOOTE—November 10th, at Streatham, Sophia, widow of the late William Henry Foote, aged 76.

FOOTE—January 3rd, at Brighton, Henry Wells Foote, of Streatham, aged 45.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUNNINGHAM—February 7th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. E. J. Cunningham, of a daughter.

LYALL—29th January, at Dacca, the wife of D. K. Lyall, B. C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

JOOST—BUIKE—January 31st, at the Union Chapel, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Ross, Rudolph Carl Joost, of Hamburgh, to Alice Josephine Catherine Buike, widow of the late Captain A. H. Buike.

DEATH.

PLOWDEN—February 5th, at Feerozepore, Dorothy Chichele, the beloved child of C. A. Chichele Plowden, Esq., Punjab Police, aged 5 months and 9 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *

MILITARY ITEMS.

Surgeon Kellett, 11th Hussars, has been directed to proceed and assume charge of the 8th Brigade Royal Artillery.

The Standing Medical Committee will assemble to-day at the Dy. Surg. Genl's. Office, at 1 P.M. to examine Major G. Taylor, 49th Regiment, Major G. R. Gordon, 108th Regiment, Lieut. W. Law, A. Brigade R. H. A., Surg. Major J. Leitch, A. M. D., and such other officers as may appear before it.

The Cavalry Brigade, composed of the 19th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse), 2nd and 7th Bengal Cavalry, under command of Colonel Fane, C. B, having concluded their brigade exercise at Lucknow, the 7th Bengal Cavalry marched on the 8th instant for Seetapore, and 2nd Bengal Cavalry continued their march in relief to Fegowlie and Goruckpore. On Saturday, 31st January, at the particular request of Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble Sir Augustus Spencer, K. C. B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, the Cavalry Brigade was paraded for his inspection under the command of Colonel Fane. Several interesting manœuvres were brilliantly performed. 19th Bengal Cavalry with its lances and picturesque appearance, looked only as Fane's Horse can look. The 2nd Bengal Cavalry in green looked smart and workmanlike, and the 7th Bengal Cavalry in scarlet, with their magnificent horses and good equipment, were much admired. The general effect of the three regiments in varied uniforms was most pleasing. At the conclusion of the parade, Sir Augustus Spencer expressed to Colonel Fane and all the officers, the great pleasure he had derived from witnessing for the first time a review of Bengal Cavalry, and complimented them on their general appearance and state of efficiency.—*Pioneer.*

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 23RD JANUARY.

About 8 o'clock last night, the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, Commander N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour with the English mails of the 23rd ult. on board. She left Suez on 31st January. The following is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton.

Sir W. and Lady Arbuthnot and female servant.
Captain and Mrs. Galloway.
Mr. R. F. Roddy.
Colonel Armstrong.
Lt. Talbot.
Mr. Galloway's avah.
Sub-Lt. Sanford.
Mrs. Wa'ker's ayah.
Sub-Lt. Lesbe.
Mr. A. B. St. George.
Mr. Sleeman.
Mrs. Mason.
Rev. W. S. O'Neil.
Colonel Trevor.
Mr. J. N. Taylor.
Mr. J. Cadenwood.
Mrs. Turnbull.
Mrs. Bell.
Ameer Ali.
Sub-Lt. Hardet,
Mr. Hobertson.
Sub-Lt. Hassard.
Mr. and Mrs. Blanshard.
Sub-Lt. Thomas.
Mr. W. Edington.
Mr. S. Taylor.

From Brindisi.

Sir W. Heschel.
Colonel and Mrs. Shortt.
Mr. J. Halsey.
Colonel and Mrs. Cahusac.
Mr. J. L. Hay.
Mr. Anderson.
Mr. Blanshard.
Mr. Tennant.

From Venice.

Mrs. and Mrs. Watson.
Mr. and Mrs. Strachan and European female servant.
Mr. Davidson.
Mr. Lightfoot.

For Alexandria—Mr. Jamieson.

From Aden.

Sergeant Major Miller, wife, and four children.
Sergeant Nash.
Six Deck.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(House News, Jan. 23.)

The French Assembly has passed the Mayor's Bill by a majority of forty-three votes. The Ultramontane paper, *L'Univers*, has been suspended for two months.

Government troops have entered Cartagena, and the French authorities have surrendered the ironclad Numancia which sought refuge in French waters. The convicts who formed part of the crew have been delivered up, but the other prisoners have been set at liberty.

Great rejoicings are taking place at St. Petersburg on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh and the Grand Duchess Marie, which take place to-day in that city. The event is being celebrated generally throughout England by ringing of bells and the usual salute in St. James's Park.

News from the West Coast of Africa brings intelligence of the further progress of the British troops towards the capital of King Koffee, who, it is reported, is about to sue for peace, and to pay an enormous indemnity.

The Siamese Twins died on Jan. 17 in North Carolina.

The Queen has passed the week in comparative retirement at Osborne. A courier has brought a portrait of the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia from St. Petersburg as a present to Her Majesty.

Negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the West Dean Estate as a country residence for the Duke of Edinburgh.

The health of the Countess Brunnow is progressing satisfactorily.

The Duke of Argyll has so far recovered, as to be able to leave Scotland for London.

In the Tichborne trial Mr. Hawkins has continued his reply on the part of the Crown during the whole of the week. Several persons have been arrested by the police and bound over to keep the peace for having mobbed Mr. Hawkins and caused an obstruction. A further examination of the prisoner Luis has taken place before the Magistrate at Bow-street. The case creates great interest. Mr Whalley attended the court to-day, and having, through his counsel, tendered an apology for any contempt he may have committed, the judges imposed a fine of £250, and ordered Mr. Whalley to be imprisoned until the fine be paid.

The Conservatives have determined at present not to select a member in the place of Mr. Gerard Noel, whose health will not permit him to resume his duties as first "Whip" in the House of Commons, Colonel Taylor having consented to officiate for a time.

Sir Samuel Baker, M.A., F.R.S., has been appointed to the office of Sir Robert Rede's lecturer at Cambridge for the ensuing year.

The post of Registrar to the Railway Commission, vacant by the death of Mr. Gilmore Evans, has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. Balfour Browne, barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple and Midland Circuit.

Mr. Amphlett, Q. C., has been appointed to succeed Baron Martin as judge in the Exchequer Court.

Dr. Woodford has been installed as Bishop of Ely.

An extensive fire has occurred in Glasgow at the Port Eglinton Spinning Mills, by which damage to the extent of £15,000 has been caused.

The notorious Firebrace divorce case came before the court yesterday, when it was arranged that it should stand over till next term.

At a large meeting of the Maldon Working Men's Club, it has been unanimously resolved that Sir John Bennett be the candidate of the Liberal party at the coming general election.

The election to the headmastership of Rugby School, which will become vacant on the 7th of April by the dismissal of Dr. Hayman, is appointed to take place on the 19th of February. The Earl of Warwick, who was one of the governing body under the new constitution, resigned his seat some time ago, in consequence of the controversy respecting Dr. Hayman.

In the appeal of Oiagappa Chetti v. Arbuthnot, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have deferred judgment; and the case of Raja Mattu Ramalinge v. Perysamygam Pillay, has been adjourned.

The Premier has been lately suffering from a cold, and has been confined to his room for several days. There is, however, nothing serious in his illness.

Consols for money, 92 to 92¼; ditto account (Feb.) 92 to 92¼.

Obituary of the Week.—W. E. Underwood, Esq., late Mad. C.S.; Surg.-Maj. J. Peet, Bo. Ret.; Lord Blayney; Sir M. J. Cholmeley, Bart.; Sir E. S. Walker, J. P. and D. L.; Lady Arthur Hill; Lady Robinson; F. W. Gostling, late Lieut.-Col. 49th Regt.; Capt. G. Spong, R. N.; R. Tassell, Esq., J. P. for Kent.

LAW-BROKERS IN BOMBAY.

To the Editor of the "Bombay Gazette."

Sir,—I read with much interest in your issue of this day the circular of "the Registrar of the Privy Council to the Solicitors and Agents conducting appeals before H. M. in Council," and have no doubt that many of the attorneys of the Bombay High Court thoroughly appreciated the remarks of their Lordships of the Privy Council. Report has it, that some of the members of the Bombay attorneys are in the constant habit of paying commission to persons who introduce cases to their offices, and that the business of law-broker at the present moment thrives in Bombay. If there is any truth in this statement, cannot the matter be brought before the Judges of the High Court, and surely if the matter is thought by their Lordships of the Privy Council to be worthy of their attention, it is not below the notice of their brothers of Bombay.

X.

12th February.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND CLOCK TOWER.

As this building is still in an unfinished state we do not intend giving a lengthened description of it at present, but as a portion of it is to be used by the Chancellor and Senate on the day of Convocation, and its proximity to the hall renders it conspicuous, a few particulars may be interesting to our readers. The building consists of two portions, viz. the body of the building and the clock tower. These are the results of two separate and distinct gifts made by Mr. Premchund Roychund, for on the 27th August 1864 he respectfully offered to the University of Bombay two lacs of rupees towards the erection of a library, and on the 6th October 1864 a further sum of two lacs "in the name of his good mother Rajabai" for the erection of a tower to contain a large clock and a set of joy bells. The clock tower and library have been treated as one building by the architect, Sir George Gilbert Scott, in accordance with a wish expressed by the donor in the following words:—"If there be no architectural objections I should like the tower to be in connexion with the University Library." The highest point of the tower will be 280 feet from the ground. The highest level reached at present is only 76 feet, not one-third of the height, and supposing that an additional height of 50 feet is added annually it will take four more years to complete it. A great deal of the scaffolding has been removed against the day of Convocation, but as yet no portion is completely finished or cleaned down. The works have been carried out in the same manner as those for the hall, Mr. Molecey furnishing the whole of the detail and working drawings, Mr. Mucoon Ramchundra being in charge as clerk of works under Colonel Fuller, R. E., Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor. This block of buildings will be remarkable in many respects:—1st, as being the gift of one man; 2nd, as regards the tower, which will be the highest landmark in Bombay; 3rd, as owing its origin to the share speculations of 1864. The ground floor plan consists of a tower which is used as carriage porch, which is 36 feet square; a continuous verandah on the west front 11 feet 6 in. wide, terminating in two open circular spiral staircases at the angles, each 3 feet 6 in. wide in the passage way; a central hall, 30 feet by 28 feet; two side rooms, each 30 feet by 56 feet; and the principal staircase, which is 9 feet 6 in. wide, contained in a projecting octagonal-shaped room leading out of the hall, 28 feet in diameter. The upper plan consists of one room which is to be used as the library, extending the whole length of the building, 147 feet long by 30 feet wide, and one room in the tower over carriage way, 26 feet square. The verandah is continuous on the west front only as on the ground floor. There are various rooms in the tower, which will only be available as record rooms; these are approached by a small circular staircase 2 feet wide in the passage way, which is afterwards diminished to one foot nine inches, contained in the south-east angle of the tower. The total length of the building outside is 163 feet, its greatest breadth 120 feet. The greatest thickness of the tower walls is 5 feet, but the tower in reality rests on the four angle piers, which are about 10 feet square, exclusive of the buttresses. The whole building, including bells and clock, is calculated to cost five lacs of rupees, a large sum having accumulated on the original sum of 4 lacs, the greater portion of which is still of course at interest.

We may here add that by mistake Colonel Fuller's designation was erroneously given in yesterday's account of the Convocation Hall where he was spoken of as "acting Engineer" he should have been called Architectural Executive Engineer.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

The Honorary Magistrate of Surat.—Khan Bahadoor Shaik Fazul has tendered the resignation of his appointment as Honorary Magistrate in the Surat district.

District Judge of Ahmedabad.—Mr. W. H. Newnham, District Judge of Ahmedabad, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 6th April next.

Theft of a Silver Chain.—A man named Atma Pandoo was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to three months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of stealing a silver chain.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.—A Parsee named Nanabhoy Cursetjee attempted to commit suicide by jumping into a well at Dhobie Talao on Wednesday. He was taken out alive, and removed to hospital.

Adjournment of the Civil Courts in the Surat and Dharwar Districts.—The Judges of the High Court have permitted the adjournment, for six weeks, of all the Civil Courts in the Surat and Dharwar districts from the 20th April next.

Tower of Silence at Chickleh.—The ceremony of consecrating the new Tower of Silence at Chickleo takes place on the 2nd March next, to witness which the Parsee community have been invited by the managers.

High Court.—Mr. Edward Cordeaux, Civil Servant, has been apointed to act as Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. John Jardine on privilege leave. Mr. Cordeaux received charge of the office on the 11th inst.

Fatal Accident.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday concerning the death of a Hindoo lad named Gunput Suba, who died in consequence of injuries received by falling from a window. The jury upon the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Games.—These games have been fixed to take place on Thursday next, and it will be observed that the Secretary is now calling upon subscribers to "pay up." We believe that Mr. Terry, of the School of Arts, is preparing an ornamental card for the occasion.

Trespass.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Maratha named Bhickoo Luximon was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, with trespassing in a dwelling-house belonging to a Persian named Godrez Mehrban. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mortuary Return.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 10th February, was 249, being 77 less than in the preceding week, 76 less than the total of the week ending 11th February 1873, and 97 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week, 232 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Mint.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd February 1874, Rs. 19,86,440; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 2,60,809; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 1,00,000; balance, Rs. 21,47,249. There are in addition 21,47,249 rupees worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

Sunkersett Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,380. Of these, 653 were new admissions, consisting of 293 Hindoos, 203 Mussulmans, 111 Parsees, 33 Christians, and 13 of other castes. The daily average attendance was 76·77. The following prevailing diseases were registered, viz. intermittent fevers, bronchitis, catarrh, and rheumatism.

Programme of Music to be played by the Town Band at the Esplanade Band-stand this evening:—

March	Mandolinata.....Godfrey.
Lancers	Smeb dy's Luggage.....Coote.
Overture	Cenerentola.....Rossini.
Waltz	Ella.....Jaques.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant.....Offenbach.
Galop	Poona Races.....Inzoli.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Apprehended Breach of the Peace by Mussulmans.—A number of Parsee residents of Dhobie Talao yesterday appeared before the Commissioner of Police, and stated that they feared that some of the Mahomedan community would create a disturbance during the Mohurrum festival, and begged that measures should be taken to protect the Parsee community from outrageous conduct on the part of any Mussulman who may attempt to break the peace. This has arisen out of the publication of a book to which we referred the other day.

Nawab Meer Yawar Ally Khan Bahadoor.—On Wednesday this young nobleman visited the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, where he was received warmly by Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the foster father of the institution in question. He seemed very well pleased with the progress in English of some of the young pupils who are to be the future mothers of India. He next went to the New Secretariat building, where he was introduced to several members of Government. At night he attended at Government House, Parell, at a dinner given by His Excellency.

Sports and Games for Soldiers (European and Native) belonging to the Bombay Garrison), Blue Jackets and Merchant Seamen, to take place on the Esplanade, near the Band-stand, on Thursday, 19th February, commencing at 4 o'clock precisely.

Committee.

The Hon'ble L H Bayley	F H Souter, Esq. C S I
Colonel Bond, R A	H P LeMesurier, Esq
Colonel Thack r, H M's 21st N I	Captai G F Henry
Colonel Scott, H M's 20th N I	C Currey, Esq
Major Gibbs, H M's 2nd Queen's	J M Maclean, Esq
W. G. Pedder, Esq., C S	T E Taylor, Esq

C. A. W. Cameron, Honorary Secretary.

1. Pole Jumping over Horizontal Bar. 1st Prize, Rs. 15. 2nd Prize, Rs. 5.

2. Running High Jump. 1st Prize, Rs. 15. 2nd Prize, Rs. 5.

3. Flat Race—150 yards (*for Natives only*). 1st Prize, Rs. 20. 2nd Prize, Rs. 10. 3rd Prize, Rs. 5.

4. Flat Race—100 yards (*for Europeans only*). 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. 3rd Prize, Rs. 10.

5. A Hurdle Race—200 yards, 6 hurdles, 3 feet in height. 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. 4th Prize, Rs. 5. 5th Prize, Rs. 5.

6. A Sack Race—75 yards (*for Europeans only*). 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. 4th Prize, Rs. 5.

7. A Wheelbarrow Race—50 yards, blindfolded. 1st Prize, Rs. 25. 2nd Prize, Rs. 10.

8. A Flat Race—300 yards. 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 20. 3rd Prize, Rs. 10. 4th Prize, Rs. 5.

9. A Three-legged Race—50 yards (*Europeans only*) 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. 3rd Prize, Rs. 5.

10. A Flat Race—300 yards, for non-commissioned European officers of the Bombay Garrison, including Lance Corporals. Length of service handicap. 1st Prize, a silver cup, presented by the Hon. L. H. Bayley, together with Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. 3rd Prize, Rs. 10.

11. Bullock Race—150 yards (*Europeans only*), mounted on dhobies' or bheesties' bullocks. 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. 3rd Prize, Rs. 5.

12. A Chattie Race—75 yards (*Natives only*). 1st Prize, Rs. 20. 2nd Prize, Rs. 10. 3rd Prize, Rs. 5.

13. A Flat Race—100 yards (*Europeans only*), one man carrying another, not under 10 stone, on his back. 1st Prize, Rs. 30. 2nd Prize, Rs. 15. 3rd Prize, Rs. 5.

All the above events to be open to Europeans and natives alike, except when specially mentioned to the contrary. Entries to be made by competitors half an hour before each event in a tent pitched for the purpose except in race No 10, entries for which must be made before 5 o'clock on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., to Col. Bond, R. A., or Major Gibbs, 2nd Queen's, at Colaba, who will arrange the handicap—any two of the committee to be judges, by whom all disputes will be settled. *All competitors must be respectably dressed.*

THE TIME OF EXECUTION OF THE THREE MURDERERS.

The two Parsees, Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee, and the Mahomedan, Nanjee Meetha, who were sentenced to death at the last Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the first two for the murder of a Parsee woman named Dhunbaee, and the last for the murder of his wife, will be hanged on Tuesday, the 24th inst., in front of the County Jail at 7 A.M.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S TROOP-SHIP SERAPIS.

Yesterday H. M.'s troop-ship Serapis, Captain James E. Bickford, R. N., arrived in Bombay harbour from England, with H. M. 13th Hussars and drafts for various other corps. The numbers are, officers 68, ladies 15, children 7, servants 4, men 1,069, women 104, children 146, making a total of 1,443. There have been 4 deaths on the voyage, and one child was born. A man was drowned in the Red Sea on the night of the 31st ultimo about 500 miles from Aden. The Serapis sailed from Portsmouth on the 8th January, from Malta on the 22nd, from Port Said on the 26th, from Suez on the 28th, and from Aden on the 4th February. Since leaving Aden, the Serapis has experienced generally fair weather, and it is remarked that the sea presented a peculiar white appearance every evening, between the 5th and 8th February. The following is the list of officers she has brought:—

13th Hussars,—Lieut.-Colonel Jno. Miller, commanding troops; Major Henry T. Butler; Captains Arthur C. Pole, Maximilian Bieber, William R. Truman, Henry B. Peters, Frank Osborne; Lieutenants Athelstane R. Pryce, Jno. K. Spilling, Arthur C. Beare, William Freeman, Ernest R. H. Toris, Anthony C. T. Abdy, Henry F. Lane, Arthur M. Brookfield, Arthur G. St. George; Sub-Lieutenants Belford R. Wilson, Charles S. Wheeler, Thomas T. S Carlyon, Eustace J. Vance; Surgeon-Major Jno. N. Shipton; Captain and Paymaster Jno. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Fitzgerald, and female servant; Lieut. and Adjutant W. Christie, Mrs. Christie and four children; Quarter Master Frederick Lewis, Mrs. Lewis and child; Riding Master Henry Hubbard, and Veterinary Surgeon Frank Garratt.

Royal Artillery—Major Alexander G. Miller, Mrs. Miller, and 2 children; Captain Lionel H. S. James' Mrs. James; Lieutenant Edmund W. Nash, and Lieutenant Edward Walsh.

Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Charles Nugent, and Lieutenant Simeon H. Exham and Mrs. Exham.

Lieutenants Frederick C. Pocklington, 4th Hussars; Lieut. Richard C. S. Drury-Lowe, 10th Hussars; Lieut. Herbert W. Apperley, 11th Hussars; Captain Robert M. Briscoe, 15th Hussars; Sub Lieut Geo. H.T. Van-Notten Pole, 18th Hussars; Captain Leonard Bolden, 68th Regt.; Lieut. H. J. de B. Smart, 54th Regt.; Capt. Jno. H. Hamersley, 2-22nd Regt.; Lieut. St. George H. Hamilton, 65th Regt.

Veterinary Department—Veterinary Surgeons Will Haselden, and James K. Grainger.

Sub-Lieutenants—2-22nd Regt., John R. Coleman; 2-7th Regt., Trevor J. Foster; 1-11th Regt., Geo. M. Bullock; 1-14th Regt., Edward H. Molesworth; 1-14th Regt., Henry R. Marrett; 40th Regt., Vesey M. Stockley: 49 h Regt., Charles A. Bushman; 65th Regt., William W. Lean; 66th Regt., William J. de la B. Peirce; 68th Regt., Benjamin Briscoe; 72nd Regt., Jno. Monteith; 72nd Regt., Arthur M. Monteith; 83rd Regt. Richard C.S. Mayne; 97th Regt., William H. Young; 66th Regt., Lieut. Adolphus J. Price and Mrs. Price 2nd Class Apothecary, Keeffe and wife.

Army Medical Department—Surgeons Donald Davidson, M.D., William Wakefield, M.D., Mrs. Wakefield and servant, Surgeon-Majors James Mackay, M. D., and Mrs. Mackay and servant, Robert Allen, Francis E. McFarland, and Mrs. McFarland, and Henry Harrison and Mrs. Harrison.

Royal Horse Artillery—Major George R. Manderson and Mrs. Manderson, Captain Henry M. Robertson. Mrs. Robertson and maid, and Lieut. Arthur Swinton.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Chest Preservatives.—At all seasons of the year, the rate of mortality from diseases of the lungs is very great. Holloway's Ointment well rubbed upon the chest, aided by his Pills, arrests all mischief. These cleansing medicaments exercise a most salutary and restorative influence over the entire contents of the pectoral cavity. Air tubes nerves, bloodvessel, and all other tissues feel the wholesomely potent power more particularly in their the oughly purifying both venous and arterial blood by promoting the free circulation of air. Neither Ointment nor Pills contain any noxious ingredient whatever, but their balsamic nature soothes rather than irritates the system, and kindly subdues all unnatural symptoms, till all is well once more.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ALEXANDRA N. G. E. INSTITUTION.

The annual general meeting of the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution was held at the school-rooms on Wednesday evening, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee in the chair.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, having read the circular inviting the meeting, the report of the Institution for the year 1873 was taken as read. The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

Proposed by Dr. Rustomjee C. Badherjee, and seconded by Mr. K. R. Colah,—"That the report and audited accounts laid before this meeting be adopted as the report of the Alexandra N. G. E. Institution for 1873."

Proposed by Mr Muncherjee C. Marzban, and seconded by Mr K R Colah—"That this meeting has learnt with much regret the intention of Government to withdraw from the arrangements regarding the amalgamation of the Female Normal with the Alexandra School; and it approves the course adopted by the Board of Directors to represent to the authorities the injurious effects the measure if acted upon will produce, and trusts that the appeal to save this Institution from those injurious effects will meet with the favourable consideration it deserves from our Government."

Proposed by Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotumdass, and seconded by Mr. H. A. Suntoke,—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Board of Directors for their able and disinterested labours in the cause of our Institution; and to D. R. Colah, Esq., for his having ably conducted the duties of Honorary Secretary for the first half of the past year."

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee C. Marzban, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee M Cursetjee,—"That Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director, and that Mr. Harichandra Sadashewjee be elected a director in the room of Dr. D. Dulpatram, retired."

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee M. Cursetjee, and seconded by Mr. H. A. Suntoke,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Jehangeer Gustadjee, Esq., for his having taken the trouble to audit the Treasurer's accounts for the past year."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and seconded by Mr. Bhugwandass Purshotumdass, the meeting dissolved.

AN ENQUIRY IN LUNACY.

In the matter of Jejeebhoy Jehangir, an alleged lunatic, Mr. Justice Bayley ordered the other day, on the petition of Bapujee Jehangir, the lunatic's brother, that Jejeebhoy should be examined by two medical gentlemen as to whether he was of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and that an enquiry should be made as to the nature of of the property, to which he was entitled. Accordingly Drs. Niven and Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, M.R.C.S., appeared yesterday before his Lordship in chambers and declared their belief from a personal examination that Jejeebhoy was of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs. The lunatic himself was not produced before his Lordship from an apprehension that he might get violent as he occasionally did. His wife appeared in person and objected to the appointment of Bapujee as a committee of her husband's person and estate, and suggested that an officer of the court might be appointed. His Lordship told her that there was no property except the lunatic's one-half share in a Government promissary note for Rs. 2,000, which would not produce more than four rupees a month; and that there was no money to pay fees from. She stated that her husband had a share in Rs. 10,000 deposited with Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, who contributed to the support of Bapujee and his family, but never gave anything for her and her children. Bapujee, in answer to his Lordship, admitted that Pochajee told him in 1869 that he had in his hands a sum of Rs. 10,000 for him and his brothers, but that subsequently he said that the money was lost in share speculation; and he (Bapujee) had no evidence or document whatever to create a title in his favour. His Lordship, under the circumstances, did not feel justified to make any order as to the lunatic's property; and directed a subpœna to issue to Pestonjee Nowrojee Pochajee, Church Gate Street, to produce before his Lordship all books and papers belonging to property which he held in trust for Bapujee Jehangir and his brothers or for their father Jehangir Eduljee. Mr. Latham, instructed by Mr. M. Munshi, appeared for the petitioner Bapujee Jehangir.

SEASON REPORTS FOR THE FORTNIGHT ENDING 4TH FEBRUARY 1874.

Kurrachee.—Heavy rain on 28th and 31st January. Expected to be beneficial to rabee crops.

Hyderabad.—Rain 40 cents on 2nd. Weather unsettled and warmer. Agricultural reports good. District healthy.

Shikarpore.—Rain 55 cents. Weather cloudy. Crops promising. No sickness. Frosts of 11th and 13th blasted hopes of mango crop and greatly damaged garden produce.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain 33 cents. Hail at Kusmore on 21st; weather cloudy. Rabee crops healthy. Fever and cough prevalent.

Ahmedabad.—Rabee and public health continue good.

Kaira.—Weather, crops, and public health good. Cotton picking commenced.

Surat.—Cotton, other crops, and public health good.

Broach.—Standing crops, weather, and public health good.

Khandeish—Reaping of wheat and gram commenced. Cotton steady.

Nassick.—Crops good; public health good except in Dindori and Peint, where fever continues.

Tanna.—Weather fine. Prevailing diseases, ague and cough in the town. Fever generally in the district. Cattle-disease in Sharpore talooka.

Poona.—No change for the better has taken place in regard to rabee crops, which have been nearly reaped. Weather and public health generally good.

Ahmednuggur.—Harvesting of rabee progressing. Cattle-disease prevalent in some villages of the Ankola talooka. Public health good.

Sholapore.—Rabee fair in Barsi, middling in Kurmulla, inferior in other talookas. Weather and public health good.

Sattara.—Khareef crops reaped. Rabee good. Fever in Walwa; ague and cattle-disease partially in Patun. Belgaum.—Late crops nearly gathered in, excepting cotton, which is middling in northern talookas.

Dharwar.—No change except the appearance of cattle-disease in Nowlgoond.

Kulludghee.—Khareef as before. Rabee reaping commenced—anticipated out-turn low. No disease.

Canara.—Sowing of second crops completed. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent.

Rajkote—Cold-weather crops and cotton progressing.

Wudwan.—Weather cold. State of crops same as before; health indifferent.

Baroda.—Crops and public health good.

Colaba.—Young rabee crops in good condition.

Ratnagherry.—(Report for the period from 3rd to 16th ultimo).—Young plants of dry season crops promising. General health good.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Ebram Oosman, a dyer.

Toolseydass Leeladur, a dealer in cocoanuts.

Cowasjee Muncheerjee, and Muncherjee Merwanjee, the first-named insolvent is a carpenter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and the second unemployed.

Pandoo Ramjee, and Ragoba Bayajee, fishermen.

Alberto Floriano de Mello, a clerk in the service of Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, Solicitors.

Gungabaee, wife of Ramsawunt, formerly a labourer, now unemployed.

Moses Ezekiel Tulkar, a merchant.

Nanabhoy Bomanjee, who lately traded in joint account with Messrs. Robert L. King & Co., and also traded under his own name.

Bernardo Salvador Vanderhids, a clerk in the B. I. S. N. Company, Limited,

Vussonjee Jairam, a broker.

Eduljee Rustomjee, a fireman in the G. I. P. Railway Company.

Shaw Jadowjee (alias Hawoojee) Purbhoodass, a cotton speculator.

Gunnoo Narayen Rannay, a schedule writer.

Hajee Esmail Seedick, a broker.

Shaik Dawood Shaik Fajoo Goolam Russool Shaik Dawood, and Shaik Jumal bin Shaik Dawood, unemployed.

Nuggindass Huttichund, a mehta.

Nursey Ramdass, formerly traded as a dealer in grain in partnership with Moorar Natha; under the name of Moorar Na ha; and lately traded as a labourer in partnership with Waljee Parpia, under the name of Nursey Waljee.

Damodhur Abjee, lately a servant in the service of Hurrisa Tookeram, and now unemployed.

Manockjee Merwanjee Soortee, unemployed.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The Portuguese brig Leticia, 204 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

The British ship Mistress, of the Seas, 1740 tons, Capt. W. Armstrong will sail to-day for Liverpool with the following cargo:—6272 bales cotton, 15 bales wool, 146 bales wool waste, 220¼ Surree 4500 cwts. Linseed and sundries.

The s.s. Ochin, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and five deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Cutch and Coast with one hundred and forty-two deck passengers.

The s. s. Calcutta arrived in Madras Roads from London, via the Suez Canal, on Tuesday with the following passengers:—Mrs. Brander, child and ayah, two Misses Furrell, Mr. Wortley and two children, Mr. Tremearne, Mrs. Caldwell, nurse and child, Mrs. Mills, Messrs. J. Smith, Anderson, Ross, Petit and Smith and one ayah.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ava, 1768 tons, Captain W. Starrat, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from London (January 12th), calling at Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Maynard, Captain and Mrs. Ponsonby, Mr. McKenzie, Mrs. Primrose and child, Miss Campbell, Mr. Thornhill, Mr. Cotes, and Mrs. Gable and child.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Lombardy, 1726 tons, Captain E. M. Gilson, which arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from China, &c., brought the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Mr. N. Graier and servant, Mr. E. Munjeebhoy, and Mr. Abdool Rahman. From Shanghai—Mr. E. Gubbay. From Singapore—Mr. M. Banjee, Mr. R. H. Hockenina, Mrs. Lalla, three children and two servants. From Galle—Mr. Lake and servant, and two native firemen. From Shanghai to Venice—Lord and Lady Inverary, and Major Russell. During the voyage she spoke the ship Mogul, from Sunderland to Bombay.

HIGH COURT.—13TH FEBRUARY.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Long causes.

698-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Mancooverbai, widow v Pestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas, and Dallas and Lynch—Part heard.

893-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Macanjee Manseng v Hajee Vydias Hajee Ebrahim and other—Dallas and Lynch and M B Barbhaya.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Long causes.

713-73—J. C. Cama—Venayekrao Gunputrao v. Mohunlall Kessowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

204-73—Jefferson and Payne—F A Spencer and another v Jugga Ludha and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

28-73—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Vullubdass Shobhagram v Premchund Roychund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

45-73—Dallas and Lynch—Shamjee Khetsey v. Mancooverbai, widow—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.]

Long causes.

739-71—Leathes Crawford and Bosvey—Wassoodew Luxmonjee v Yeshodabai widow.—Khunderao—Part heard.

215-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Thariabhoy Topun v Jaisiram Kessowram—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

369-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Peter Ewart and others v Hassonbhoy Thavur—Jefferson & Payne.

144-72—Dallas and Lynch—Guneshamdas Goorsamull v Venayekrao Gunputrao and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

589-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopall Premsookdas and another v Sittaram Radhakesson—Tyabjee and Sayani.

CABUL NEWS.

From the 5th to the 8th January 1874, *inclusive.*

We are indebted to the Foreign Office for the following:—Orders have been sent to General Sufdar Ali Khan, Commanding the Candahar troops, to make efforts in a conciliatory manner for the realization of Government revenue on account of past year's due by Sirdar Meer Afzul Khan, Governor of Furrah.

As the people of the Indri tribe have brought charges of misappropriation of ten or twelve lakhs of rupees against their Governor, Khudai Nazar Khan, the Sadr-i-Azem has, by permission of the Ameer, appointed Mirza Abdool Ali Khan, nephew of the late Mustow fee Abdool Rozuk Khan, Naib Noor Mahomed Khan, Muradkhanee, Mahomed Nasim Khan, an Orderly of the late Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan, and Faiz Mahomed Khan, Chief of the Oriakheyl tribe, to make enquiry in this case in the Indri territorry, but they have not yet left. It, however, appears that communications are going on secretly between Khudai Nazar Khan and the Indri tribe for compromising this matter, and this course will probably settle it without the aid of the above-mentioned arbitrators.

Formerly "Firmans" were issued by the Cabul Durbar to the people of low rank, and letters were addressed to men of high position, but now the Ameer proposes to address all persons of every rank and position in the form of a Regal "Firman," and desire that all letters to the address of persons of all ranks should be issued by the Sadr-i-Azem; that they should also address their letters to him; that the old custom of addressing letters to the Ameer should be abandoned; that the

a harassing shell thrown at long intervals. The fact is, these field defences recently taken, require nearly all the available forces of the invaders to hold with any reasonable degree of safety, and General van Swieten, acting on the "slow and sure" system which his countrymen know so well how to appreciate, has decided to await reinforcements before making any attempt to carry the Craton by storm. If the stories told by the prisoners are taken be true, such a policy may not be without its advantages, especially as the re-inforcements are expected here in a few days, and the General can safely attacke his adversaries, and inflict on them great loss without running any risk of disaster to his own troops.

ACHEEN, 19th January, 1874.

There has been no fighting since the 14th instant, the regular army keeping much under cover, but several bands of marauders have been met with; one of these, probably deceived as to the extent and limits of the Dutch outposts, got inside the pickets, and twenty-seven of them fell victims to their mistake, but not before killing five Dutchman, two of whom were cooks; it is said they were actually inside of the cook-house; this important establishment having been left somewhat in the rear, when the troops and more moveable parts of camp equipages were advanced towards and into the Mushagat. On the afternoon of the same day several war-vessels stationed themselves abreast of Naxnir and shelled the forts at the mouth of the river. Since then, the ships have been destroying some villages to the eastward of Acheen river, these the Dutch troops passed through without injuring, shortly after their landing, and until recently the Dutch commanders have spared villages, and all unwarlike property, and endeavoured to impress on the inhabitants, who might be peacefully inclined, that they would not be molested in any peaceful occupation; unfortunately no such peace parties were found, and every fisherman or labourer carries his musket and knife, and the villages which were left intact proved rendezvous for such, and not only a source of annoyance, but being in the rear of the army, also of real danger, hence their destruction became a necessity. On the evening of the 18th instant, the first of the reinforcement came into harbour in the S. S. "Hertog Bernard"; the remainder numbering about twelve hundred men, being the first division of the Reserve, is expected to follow immediately. Among these are some Ashantees and members of other West African tribes who have served the Dutch on the Gold Coast.

All active operations are stayed until the first divisions of the reserve can be ready for service. It is reported that inland or about two miles from the present position of the Dutch troops, the Achinese keep their markets, and every day business going on first as if all the Dutch were in Holland and that great confidence prevails among them on the assurance of their Sultan, that the enemy will never penetrate so far. It is an open questionwhether this assurance is based on a correct knowledge of the strength yet to be opposed to them by the invaders, or whether it is only fanatical bravado—it certainly cannot be founded on a review of the earlier occurrences of the campaign; the Dutch have received one or two severe checks, and have progressed slowly it is true, but still they have succeeded in all their undertakings with the exception of the small affair with the Pedir men.

In one of my former communications I told you, that it was on the 4th instant that the affair took place at Pedier, that was an error, as on the 4th the ships returned from the Expedition.

The general plan of fortification pursued by the Achinese, consist in the outlying positions simply of holes dug in the earth, in close proximity, in a row at right angles to the route that their assailants are most likely to take, the earth being thrown up in front and so covered with bushes, as to be very difficult to distinguish, at even a short distance, those however appear to be meant only for temporary stands, their defenders rarely stopping to contest seriously for their possession, but falling back into their more regular works, which almost invariably are to be found in rear of such. Some of these which have fallen into the hands of the Dutch, have been found constructed on on the very best principles of bomb proofs, viz., two earthen walls connected by, and covered with, cocoanut, three trunks, on the tops of which, earth to the depth of two or three feet is laid. The walls themselves being struck through with bamboos, bored out, which act as loop holes and are effective enough for firing in a straight line but precluding the possibility of firing at an angle—however, on the whole, these forts are very difficult to take, being almost shot and shell proof, and can shelter a great number of defenders. Their mode of firing through these bamboos, is by placing a man next the wall, whose duty it is, to fire his musket, hand it to a man behind him, who in turn hands him another loaded piece, which is fired and again passed behind to another who repeats the operation, thus, three or four ranks are loading, while the front one is firing as rapidly as with the most improved breech loader.

They likewise well understand how to place such fortifications for the support of each other, generally having a safe means of retreat when they become untenable, but in every instance they have defended their more important positions with the most resolute courage.

P. S.—Since closing the above I see by your papers just received, that the Dutch authorities deny the correctness of my statement that 400 men were killed or wounded the 7th. The matter is very easily explained. The Dutch loss during the actual engagements previous to the taking of the mosque only amounted to 260; but subsequently, owing to the impossibility of getting the coolies or convicts to assist in the erection of the breastwork, to protect those in the mosque from the fire of the sharpshooters in the Craton the soldiers had to carry out this work, and no return of the numbers lost during its progress has apparently been sent in. I adhere to my statement, that 400 men were disabled on the date referred.

LAROOT.

In our last we stated that His Excellency Sir Andrew Clarke had summoned the Chiefs of Perak, and the Heads of the Laroot Congoes to meet him at the Dindings on the 14th: H. M. S. Avon having gone down previously with Mr. Swetenham, to convey these summonses to the different parties. Below will be found an account of what has occurred since. Sir Andrew Clarke has accomplished the settlement of a difficulty, which his predecessor was unable to cope with during a period of three years. The recognition of the Rajah "Muda" is one of those acts of justice, which the British Government was bound to support, and it has long been a marvel to us how Sir Harry Ord was induced to ignore the claims of this Chief. We are only able to lay before our readers a very brief summary of the treaty entered into by the Chiefs of Perak, and the British, but it is sufficient to give an idea of the general purport of the documents. The ceding of the South bank of the Kreean river to us, is a point which cannot be too highly estimated.

H. M. S. Avon left this Port on the 8th instant having on board Mr. Swetenham as Commissioner, and several of the leading men of the antagonistic parties in Laroot and Perak; after taking in tow the small steamer belonging to the Muntry of Laroot, she left the harbour at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and having arrived off Laroot at about half past two the next morning, anchored till daylight. At 5 o'clock Mr. Swetenham proceeded in the Muntry's yacht, having in tow boats belonging to the Avon, under the command of Captain Patterson, to communicate with the stockades of the different factions, and arrange for a meeting at Pulo Pancore for adjusting their differences.

No difficulty was experienced in performing this duty, except, that having had a very long and tiring walk to and from the various stockades, two of the Marine Guard from the Avon, were laid up for a few days from the heat of the sun. The party returned to the Man-of-War the following evening at 6-50.

After hoisting up the boats, the Avon proceeded about 10 o'clock that night for the Dindings, where she arrived next morning at 8 o'clock; finding the Fair Malacca awaiting her arrival at the anchorage, Captain Patterson and Mr. Swetenham proceeded in her, towing one of the Avon's boats, up the Perak river, to communicate with the Rajah Muda.

During their absence the Governor of Straits Settlements, Sir Andrew Clarke, accompanied by a staff of four officers, arrived early on the morning of the 12th in his yacht the Pluto, and about 10 in the morning Captain Dunlop of the police, and some other members of the Governor's party arrived in the Johore. In the afternoon, she left with some of the officials for Perak, and about eight at night the Fair Malacca returned.

One the 14th the Muntry's two steamers arrived and also the American steamer Luzon, chartered by the English Government, bringing up a boat in charge of a Lieutenant from H. M. S. Thalis, so that though the Fair Malacca sailed during the afternoon, a fleet was collected in the anchorage such as had most likely never been seen there before.

During the forenoon of the 15th, soon after nine, three rowboats (or what were represented as being so) arrived, and in the afternoon the Johore returned to wing the Rajah Muda's schooner yacht, with him on board; and soon after a small steam launch came in from Penang, making in all seven steamers, besides several schooners and junks, anchored off the Police Station on Polo Pancore.

Very grave doubts having been expressed as to whether the Row boats, and crews which had been delivered up were actually those which had been committing the piracies, and none of the Muntry's war junks having put in an appearance, H. M. S. Avon and the Government Steamer Johore, (with one of the Avon's guns on board) were despatched; the former to deal with the village, Shin In Sin, and the latter (with Captain Dunlop and Mr. Pickering as Commissioners) to see after the Muntry's junks; they started at seven on the evening of the 15th, and on the 16th at about 8 in the morning anchored off Larcot, when a guns crew from the Avon, in charge of Sub-Lieut. Nicholson having been placed in the Johore, she started up the river, leaving the man of war at anchor.

On the evening of the 17th the Johore returned, having in tow, 8 war junks, belonging to the Muntry, they also got two of the regular row boats from the opposition stockade, but unfortunately sunk them while towing them down; they showed conclusively however, that the boats brought down to Pulo Pancore were not the boats that had committed the piracies, the ones found by the Johore being twice as long, much lower and of a lighter build altogether.

On the morning of the 18th both ships went over to Shin In Sin, and having got within 1,500 yards of stockade, the boats went in with Capt. Patterson, Capt., Dunlop, Mr. Pickering, and Mr. Skinner.

The village was found to be nearly deserted, the big guns (seen on a former visit of the Avon's boats) and all the best of the small arms having been removed, and only two old rowboats that had evidently not been used for some time left on the beach, each having a rusty old gun of very small calibre on board. These, with some very ancient weapons that were discovered on searching the houses, were brought off, together with thirty-two of the villagers, the remainder refusing to come off, a few rockets and a shell were fired into the village, but as the inhabitants to the number of about eight, retreated into the bush, the tide was falling fast, and the time was up for the return of the ships to Pulo Pancore, no further measures were taken, and the ship returned to the island, where they arrived on the morning of the 19th.

Space will not permit us to mention the names of all the rajahs and headmen who were present at the council, but of course the Muntry of Larcot and the Rajah Muda were the principal characters, and on the 20th, the contracting parties, considering, that though the rowboats that had been guilty of the acts of piracy had not been all given up, yet sufficient guarantees for future peace had been obtained, signed the Treaty. H. M. S. Avon saluted the Rajah Muda with 11 guns as Sultan of Perak, and the large fleet of steamers, that had been so long at anchor under Pulo Pancore, steamed away, with junks &c. in tow, in different directions, leaving H. M. S. Avon at anchor alone.

On the morning of the 21st, the Avon also left for this port, and with her arrival here the same evening, ends, we hope for a time, the difficulties which have for so many years been distracting the adjacent country.

The following is the substance of the Treaty referred to above, which was signed off the Dindings on the 20th January.

1st. All acknowledged the Rajah Mudah to be the heir apparent to the Sultanship, and that he should be properly elected, crowned and recognised as Sultan at Bandar up the Perak river.

2nd. That the Tunkoo Muntry of Larcot is to be recognised by all as such.

3rd. That two British Residents are appointed at the expense of the Perak Government, and that the Captain T. C. S. Speedy be accepted as Assistant Resident, stationed at Laroot.

4th. That all the different Chinese Congsees in Larcot are to be entirely disarmed.

5th. That the Sultan of Perak cedes to the British, all the country between the river Bruas and Perak, five miles inland from the sea.

6th. That the land on the south of Kreean River from Qualla Krean, down to a spot nearly opposite the frontier pillar, including the river itself and its water sheds, extending in land about three or four miles, is also ceded to the British. All the expenses connected with the settlement of these disputes are to be paid by Larcot.

A Commission consisting of two British Officers of rank and others appointed by the Larcot authorities are to inquire into, and report upon the claims arising out of the recent disturbances there.

Captain Dunlop, Messrs. Swetenham and Pickering and two Chinese Commissioners, appointed by each Congsee, proceed down to Larcot to-morrow afternoon to carry out the undertakings made with Government to disarm the country.

SHANGHAI.

Two notices of importance to navigators frequenting the port of Shanghai, have just been issued over the signature of Mr. David M. Henderson, Engineer-in-chief of the Coast Lights Department. The first relates to the navigation of the Yangtse, and intimates that the lamps formerly employed at Mud Island, Fishbourne Island, Pin Sinchau Island (east end of), and Wade Island—in the Chinkiang District—have been replaced by Dioptric illuminating apparatus of the Sixth Order showing *fixed white lights*. The second notification conveys the interesting intelligence that *another* obstruction has been added to those already existing at the entrance to the Woosung river. A Ningpo junk "has been sunk" in the channel between the Buoy and the Light-house. We are left in the dark by the chief authority of Lights whether the junk was the result of accidental collision or whether it was sunk as another of those paradoxical feats of engineering by way of clearing the channel for which the Department has become famous—*luens a non lucendo*. We are inclined, on the whole, to think that the junk "has been sunk" by accident, not by design, as the notification goes on to state that "during the day a *red* flag, and at night a *red* light will be hoisted on a boat made fast to the wreck which may drift"—of course the wreck which does not drift will remain unmarked. Would it not be well if Mr. Hart added to the many ameliorations he has effected in the Customs service, an English composition Department?—*China Mail.*

CHINA.

HONGKONG.

A SAD tragedy occurred at the P. and O. Co.'s Factory, West Point, on the morning of the 28th, resulting in the death of Mr. Robert Baines, the third engineer of the works. It appears that on the previous night the deceased went to bed as usual. At 5 a.m. the market boy left the cook-house to go to market, and passing along the compound under the quarters of the mechanics, discovered the dead body of Mr. Baines on the ground. Deceased had evidently fallen from the parapet 18 feet above, on his head, scattering the brains over the yard. It is said a watchman went his rounds at 4 a.m. and saw the deceased lying down, but states, that he thought deceased had gone there to sleep. The deceased bore an excellent character, was a very sober and steady man, and was well liked by all, having worked with some of them since he was a boy. He leaves behind, a wife and a family of children. At the inquest, the Jury returned a verdict of "accidental death" and recommended the parapet of the verandah to be raised a little higher so as to prevent accidents, as people frequently got out into the verandah.—Another tragedy occurred on the night of the 26th, on board the British ship Bonian. The chief steward went to bed, having been last seen by the captain. Next morning he was missing, and it is supposed that he must have gone on deck during the night, and fallen overboard. His body has not yet been found.—*N. C. Herald.*

WE are sorry to hear that a telegram has been received from Saigon, announcing that M. Francis Garnier, the celebrated French traveller, after having successfully completed an official mission in Tonquin, had been killed at a place called Amoy near the mouth of the Tonquin river, while repulsing an attack from the natives. We have no details of the occurrence, which will, we are sure, be heard with sorrow by all to whom M. Garnier was personally known, or who have read the valuable and instructive books he has published. The incident occurred on the 21st ultimo.—*Id.*

WRECK OF THE TAMERLANE

THE Tamerlane, Kerr, bound from Yokohama to New York with a cargo of 20,000 half chests of tea and a quantity of Japanese goods, owing to the deceptive nature of the current, stranded on the Alcestis reef, in Gaspar Straits, 9 miles from Pulo Liat, at 3 a.m. on the 23rd ultimo. The captain and carpenter remained on board to save the cargo. All the rest of the crew, twenty-two in number, were sent to Tobosli where they remained until Monday last, on which day they embarked on board the Noorban, Oomkens, by which vessel they arrived at noon in Batavia on the 7th ultimo. There are hopes of getting the ship off. 8,000 half chests of undamaged tea have been saved; salvage operations are being steadily continued. We hope that this new mishap may induce the authorities concerned to carry out, as speedily as possible, the plan that has been formed for the purpose of building a light-house on Gaspar island."—*Batavia Handelsblad.*

SAVAGE ATTACK ON A MISSIONARY.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *China Mail* gives the following account of a late outbreak against a missionary, teaching at a place in the interior of Shantung, which contrasts so remarkably with the good feeling Mr. Williamson met in his recent excursion, that we shall await with interest some explanation of the occurrence. It will be seen that no suspicion is, in this case, thrown on the local officials.—Our correspondent goes on to describe one of those local riots which figures so often, in the shape of appeal cases, in the *Peking Gazettee*; and which seems to present all the favourite marks of savagery and contradiction:—

During the last four months a missionary has been labouring in the Chih Nieh district, about 150 miles south east of Chefoo. Upwards of 100 persons were received into the Church, and many others were deferred until they could be more thoroughly instructed and had longer time to show the sincerity of their conversion. The interest in Christianity continued to increase, and almostdaily, persons declared their determination to forsake idolatry and live Christian lives. Others came by night, saying that they were convinced of the truth of Christianity, but they feared the opposition of their families and the persecution they would have to suffer, should they make an open profession. Nearly a month since, the missionary was stoned by a large number of men, one Sunday morning when passing through a town on his way to preach at a station among the Lau San mountains. When the magistrate was informed of this, he promised protection in the future. Proclamations were issued, telling the people that according to the treaty, foreigners must be protected in their lawful callings, and while none were compelled to listen to the preaching of the gospel, there must be no hindrance to those who wished to hear. A fortnight later the people, at an annual fair, again stoned the missionary, and he was obliged to flee for his life. The native Christians who assisted him in escaping, were also stoned, and two of them seriously injured. The persons implicated in this affair bound themselves by an oath, that they would stand by one another and forcibly resist any attempt of the Magistrate to arrest any of their number. As there were church members or their friends living in almost every village, they were enabled to report the midnight meetings and the plans resolved upon for seizing the missionary and protecting themselves from the authorities. The excitement became so intense that the missionary finally went to the district city and asked the magistrate if he could protect him, should he remain for the present in the city. The magistrate replied he could only extend the same protection that he had for his own life. He admitted that he feared to make any arrests at present, lest the people should rise and his force would prove insufficient to quell the mob. Later in the day the magistrate sent one of his men to the inn, saying matters were becoming serious, and he would send the missionary to Chefoo under an escort of soldiers, if he would leave. The missionary finally decided to leave without the soldiers. He had only gone a few hours, when 2,000 men from the disaffected villages arrived and surrounded the inn, demanding the missionary. The magistrate, hearing of this, went out and told the leaders if they did not disperse at once he would seize and behead them. After they had searched, and were convinced that the missionary was not there, they disbanded. Two days later, a man was engaged to bring some baggage which had been left at the city; he had only gone a few miles when he was overtaken by a crowd of men, and the animal and the baggage were forcibly taken away. The crowd then went to the village where the missionary had lived, broke the windows and the door of the house he had occupied, and were in possession of the house when the Christians of the village all fled to places of refuge. Placards had been posted all over the country. One of the very mild ones stated that an old devil was constantly travelling over the country preaching a false and depraved doctrine, and by good words was deceiving multitudes of ignorant people, and inducing them to enter the foreign sect. All honest people were exhorted to attend to their own business and practice virtue, and were warned to beware of deceivers, as all who entered the depraved sect must expect bitter persecution.—*China Mail.*

THE INDIAN IMPORT DUTIES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

It is well known, that the production of machine made cotton yarns and goods in India is rapidly on the increase, and that these fabrics have already displaced European goods to a considerable extent in the market, of India. The advantage of working up cotton as near as possible to the quarter where it is grown, when that quarter happens to lie near to a large market for the consumption of the produce, is obvious. But it has hitherto been supposed, that the competition of Indian with English mills would be confined to fabrics made from the indigenous short-stapled cottons, which are suitable only for the coarser descriptions of manufactures. It appears, however that American cotton can now be laid down in Calcutta as cheaply as in Liverpool. The ships which take Indian produce to the United States have ordinarily no back freight, and can therefore carry cotton at a merely nominal charge. Formerly, these ships could bring cotton to Liverpool, and there load with English goods for India; but since the opening of the Suez Cannal, and the almost general use of steamers, there is no longer any relying upon cargo for sailing ships to India in this country, and the consequence is, that cotton has already, as we understand, been sent from the United States to India to be worked up in the cotton mills of that country. Thus, there is to all appearance, a new opening for a higher class of cotton manufactures in India, and it is generally understood amongst Eastern merchants that new mills, arranged for the spinning of American cotton in India, are being projected.

Now, if this progress were simply the result of natural causes, no one would have any right to complain, and we in Lancashire would be bound to make the best of our adverse fortune. But the case is not so. For the most part, the rapid growth, if not the very existence, of cotton manufacture by power in India is due to the protection afforded by the import duty upon yarns and goods. It was recently pointed out in the *Guardian* that, although that duty is nominally 5 per cent, it is in fact nearly 6½ per cent in consequence of the fixed tariff valuations being higher than the market prices. Now, a cotton manufactory producing T cloths, such as those made in Bombay, turns over its capital about three times a year. It is obvious, therefore, that the protection afforded by the import duty is equivalent to 6½ by 3, equal to 19½ per cent upon the capital of the concern. This is much more than the average dividends declared by the existing manufacturing companies in India, and it is clear therefore, that but for the protection of the import duty many of them would have to close their doors.

This subject has a serious relation to Indian finance. The import duty is designed as an important source of public revenue. So far, therefore, as it proves protective, its purpose is entirely defeated. Every piece of cloth produced by the essential aid of the duty, evades the duty, and is a source of loss to the revenue similar in effect to that which results from smuggling. In the interest of Indian finance therefore, the time seems to have fully come for reforming a system so fruitful of loss to the revenue. For the evil is growing rapidly; and the longer the present state of things is allowed to go on, the more difficult will reform become, and the more severe will be the inevitable season of trial through which the least favourably circumstanced Indian mills will have to pass, when the change does take place.

It has been suggested that the inequality might be restored by the abolition of the import duty on the coarser yarns and goods, similar to those which are produced in the Indian mills. But there are two serious objections to such a plan. In the first place to permit exemptions, would necessitate the detailed examination of the contents of a huge number of packages, a process full of inconveniences both to merchants and customs officers, or else it would prove a strong inducement to fraudulent declarations. Secondly, it would be impolitic to draw an arbitrary line in the face of the possible growth in India of a higher class of manufacture from long-stapled cotton. Finding themselves subject to competition in the lower classes of goods, the manufacturing companies would be driven to seek shelter in the protection still open to them, in the finer descriptions made from imported cotton, and fresh exemptions would in justice have to be made. And here it may be as well to observe that raw cotton of all kinds is admitted into India free of duty.

The shortest and readiest way to remove the injustice of the present arrangement, would undoubtedly be to abolish the import duty at once. But it does not at present appear that the Indian revenue can spare the large amount produced by the duty; nor is there much hope that any adequate substitute can be found. It would seem therefore, that there is no alternative but to impose a tax upon Indian mills, or upon their production, sufficient to compensate the exchequer for the loss now sustained by the practical evasion of the import duty which is going on, and in the interests of India, as well as of Lancashire, it is important that some remedy should be speedily found. There is just now a remarkable increase in the number of new Indian mills being planned; and many of these schemes will certainly be withdrawn as soon as it is understood that the long-exploded error of protection is no longer to be tolerated in India.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE OTHER "SIDE OF THE QUESTION."

It seems almost ludicrous to be forced to discuss the question of Free Trade nearly 30 years after we have opened the ports of the United Kingdom to the commerce of the whole world. Some years ago, Her Majesty's Government imposed a Customs duty of 5 per cent. on all goods entering India, and, though they imposed the duty purely for the purpose of revenue, still it now acts as a protective tax in favour of mills in India—owned by English capitalists—which have been specially erected to evade the Customs duty. At the present moment there are 25 cotton mills in Bombay alone, in full work; 12 more are in the process of erection; and specifications for many more have been given out. If these mills had been erected because cotton goods could be made cheaper in India than in Lancashire, nobody would have had any reason to complain, but surely it is no part of the business of a Liberal Government to foster a trade in one portion of our own Empire at the expense of another. The Manchester Chamber of Commerce has, after repeated requests from outsiders, at last taken up the subject; but, as the Chamber is an old, a dignified, and a leisurely body, it has done nothing more than appoint a committee of its members to "make inquiries," and it is probable that that effort will satisfy it for many months to come.

We in Liverpool are almost as much interested in this question as the manufacture of Manchester. In Bombay, the tax of 5 per cent. is pooh-poohed, and it is stated that ultimately the whole of the manufacturing of cotton goods will be taken away from Lancashire, because of the saving in the carrying of the cotton to Liverpool, and the carrying of the goods back again. If that be so, then the situation must be faced, but in Lancashire their is no fear but that with Free Trade we can compete with India or any other country. It is estimated that an average Lancashire mill, say with 40,000 spindles and nine hundred looms will make per annum £140,000 worth of goods suitable for India on which the import duty would be £7,009, or 8 per cent. on the capital engaged in the business. It would seem only fair that if the Government cannot do without the customs duty in the present state of the Indian revenue, they should at least impose an excise on the mill in Bombay equal to the tax on the mill in Lancashire. A difference of £7,000 on an average mill is no small matter, and it is greatly to be wondered at, that no effort has been made before this to get it removed. In such a mill the wages paid would be about £25,000 a year, so that the tax amounts to 28 per cent on the wages of the Lancashire working classes. This view of the question ought to commend itself to the attention of the wage-receiving class throughout the country, and it appears to us that they have a perfect right to ask that this enormous tax on their industry should be removed.

It cannot be possible that a Government which has as its chief, a disciple of Peel, and, next to him in power and influence, the friend of Cobden, can allow such a monstrous and absurd state of things to continue. For some time complaints have been made by the Indian merchants (as distinguished from the manufacturers) that the importing of Manchester goods has not been remunerative. The *Pall Mall Gazette* has been very witty, but not very wise on the subject, for it has ascribed the falling off in profits to the practice of "sizing" Manchester goods. Last week it pointed out the increase of manufacturing in one district in India, and said that this was another proof of the bad effects of heavy sizing. Did it never occur to the *Pall Mall* that the duty of 5 per cent, on Manchester goods might by some possibility have a bearing on the question? The Bishop of Manchester, following in the rear of the London newspaper, has also been eloquent on the subject of "*size*," and has been hurling fierce and heedless denunciation against the makers of 8½lb. shirtings and has been telling them that "they are like whited sepulchres, fair without, but inside full of rottenness." It would have been more to the point, however, had the Bishop been told that the complaints about "sizing" have all come from disappointed merchants, who found competition in India much greater than it used to be, owing to the handicapping of Manchester manufacturers through the operation of the 5 per cent customs duty. There seems to be no just reason why manufacturers in Bombay should be shielded and nurtured like hot-house plants, while their fellows in Lancashire are exposed to the blast of competition and the wrath of Bishops.

We are persuaded, that it would require a very small effort on the part of our Lancashire members to procure an immediate alteration in this matter. It is no more than fair, that the duty should be altogether withdrawn, or that an excise should be imposed on mills in India, and it would seem that no tax could be more easily collected. Unlike the tariffs of Australia and Canada, the tariff of India is made in Downing-Street, so that it is practically the electors of England who have to undo this unequal taxation. When we consider the enormous magnitude of the capital engaged in trading with India, whether in the fleets of vessels leaving Liverpool and other ports, or in the manufacture of goods suitable for that country, the great importance of just and equal taxation cannot be over-estimated.

It may sound very vulgar and unromantic, but there can be no question more important or more absorbing to the majority of mankind than that of eating and drinking. We do not mean to say that people should be continually thinking or talking of what they are going to have for dinner, but it is not only wise but necessary, especially in the present day, to take an interest in the supply of national food and the best way of cooking it. The letter of Mr. Caird in *The Times* concerns the former of these important points, and as it is written by a sensible, well-informed, practical man, who knows what he is writing about, and how to clothe his idea in good, vigorous English, it is a particularly interesting letter. He purports to be writing on the agricultural labourer, but what he tells us has a much wider scope. He begins by observing on a process, which he says is taking place, of diminishing the area of cultivated land and increasing that of grass, a very national result of the present high price of meat, but which has a strong tendency to lessen the amount of agricultural labour required. As what most people want of all things just now is cheaper meat, and as labour has been growing scarce, this process would seem to be doubly advantageous, and if not carried too far in one direction, not wholly unacceptable to the labourer. There is, however, another influence at work which Mr. Caird points out, and the details which he gives are little short of astounding. The constant attraction of labour from the country to towns, mines, and factories has been the principal cause of the advance in agricultural wages, and this advance has been so heavy, that the farmers have at length been driven, in self-defence, to a liberal use of agricultural-machinery. The result in in the gathering of last harvest was that the crop was got in with much less anxiety and cost than usual. Reaping machines were made and used by the thousand, and when we hear that each of them will do the work of 10 men, we are prepared to believe Mr. Caird's calculation that with 80,000 reaping machines the whole corn crop of Great Britain might be cut in 12 days. He is of opinion that half this number were employed last season. Eighty thousand would of course, be equal to the work of nearly a million of men, and we seem by some enchantment to be shown a power which will make us pretty nearly independent of seasons, weather, and workmen. But this is only a part of the wonder. A steam plough, capable of ploughing 10 acres a day, displaces the work of eight men and 20 horses, the only point against it being that it is a costly article and rather likely to be beyond the reach of small farmers. If it be true, as the Census returns state, that the number of persons of all ages engaged in the cultivation of land in Great Britain is 1,590,000, we are driven on to the conclusion that supposing Mr. Caird's recommendation of the use of machinery be carried out immediately, about 800,000 persons will find themselves without work. Of course it is not probable that this can happen all at once, but the tendency seems irresistibly in that direction.—*Liverpool Albion.*

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The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.

Terms for their Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

14, Rampart Row, W.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—NICHOLAS LANE, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES.

Edinburgh, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra Lahore, and Shanghai.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
MESSRS. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. Should the balance fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits for Fixed Periods and allows Interest thereon on the following terms, viz.:—

Subject to 3 months' notice withdrawal...3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 4 " " "
Do. 12 do. do. do. 4½ " " "

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited, or order.

W. BLACKHALL,
Bombay, 1st July 1873. Manager.

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND CEMENT FOR SALE.—The BURHAM Co.'s CEMENT in IRON BOUND CASKS, containing 4 cwt. of Cement, weighing 110 lbs. per Bushel. Tensile breaking strain 250 lbs. per square inch. Price Rs. 15 per Cask.

W. NICOL & Co., Metal Mart.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

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Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

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IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged funct